

REMARKS

Claim 1 is revised to state that the tape carrier of that claim consists of a warp knit. Claims 1-25 remain, with no claim previously allowed.

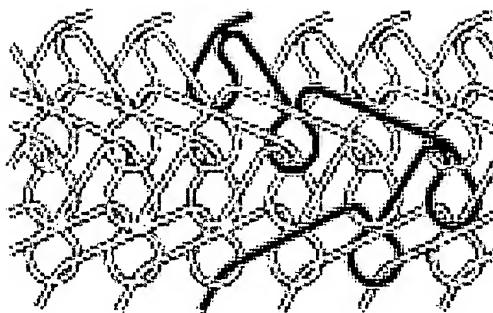
Claims 1, 8, 13, and 14 were rejected as unpatentable over *Evans* (WO 01/80798).

The rejection recognizes that *Evans* teaches a weft insertion fabric, but asserts that "a weft insertion fabric is known in the art to be a 'warp knit'." The Applicant respectfully traverses that premise and the rejection based thereon.

In particular, the Applicant points out that a "weft insertion fabric" is not a "warp knit". Searching for key word: warp knitting under <http://textile.texworld.com/informationcenter/texdefinitions/glossary.asp>, provides the following definition: "A method of making a fabric by normal knitting means in which the loops made from each warp thread are formed substantially along the length of the fabric. It is characterized by the fact that each warp thread is fed more or less in line with the direction in which the fabric is produced."

Further under http://www.gofar.co.kr/eng/info/info_08.php#2, warp knits are defined as follows:

"Produced by a system of interlooping created lengthwise and simultaneously across the fabric by a series of parallel yarns. Yarns are carried to the knitting needles by a series of guide bars, each bar forms a pattern along the length and across a limited width of the fabric." A typical structure is given by the following figure.



"Warp knitting" is defined as follows:

<http://www.hyperdictionary.com/search.aspx?define=Warp>

{Warp knitting}, a kind of knitting in which a number of threads are interchained each with one or more contiguous threads on either side; -- also called {warp weaving}.

However, searching for "weft insertion" in the *texworld* source yields the following:

Weft insertion (warp knitting) - 1. Descriptive of a machine in which weft threads are introduced between the back of the needles and the warp threads, across the complete width of the fabric. 2. Descriptive of a fabric that contains weft threads across the complete fabric width, each being positioned between the knitted loops and the underlaps of the fabric.

Weft insertion - 1. Any one of the various methods shuttle rapier water jet etc. for making a pick during weaving. 2. A marriage of warp knitting and weaving brought about by inserting a length of yarn across the width of the knitting elements and fastening the weft yarn between the needle loop and the underlap. (Also see METAP WEAVE-KNIT PROCESS.)

Print copies of the foregoing extracts are attached for the convenience of the Examiner.

The parenthetical wording "warp knitting" in the first explanation after "weft insertion" is explained by the circumstance that a warp knitting machine in some cases can also be used for weft insertions, as is stated in the only example of *Evans* (page 8, line 9.)

The structural and functional differences between tape carrier consisting of a warp knit and a bandage that "consists essentially of a weft insertion fabric" (*Evans*, Abstract) are significant, given the asserted obviousness of the Applicant's claimed self-windable adhesive tape vs. the bandage disclosed by *Evans*. Typical and indispensable for the structure according to *Evans* are the "weft inserts 4" in Figure 2. *Evans* uses a three bar system made of a first yarn 3, a second yarn 5, and the weft inserts 4. The Examiner's statement that *Evans* uses a two-yarn system (page 4, last paragraph in the Office action) is thus not correct. Also, the lapping according to the invention is another difference, as can be seen by comparing Figure 2 of *Evans* with Figure 2 of the present application.

By contrast, the invention uses a two-bar system and — according to the foregoing definition — is not "married" by inserting a length of yarn across the width of the knitting element.

For a better understanding of the structure which is used according to *Evans*, the Applicant recommends US Patent No. 5,533,789 to *McLarty*, a courtesy copy of which is enclosed herewith. *McLarty* gives needle bed point diagrams for the whole fabric (Figure 2) of such a type, and also for its components (Figures 3-5).

Further details concerning warp knits are found at the "gofar.co.kr..." cite given above.

Based at least on the foregoing, *Evans* teaches a special fabric —which is not a warp knit— that is suitable for producing an adhesive medical bandage. The Applicant submits that one of ordinary skill would not have found it obvious from *Evans* to provide a self-windable adhesive tape comprising a tape-shaped carrier consisting of a warp knit having, in combination, the elements recited in Claim 1. That reference does not suggest replacing the disclosed weft-insertion fabric with a warp knit, and one of ordinary skill would appreciate that any such untaught substituting would diminish the utility of *Evans* for its intended purpose. For those reasons, Claim 1 and dependent Claims 8, and 13-15 are patentable over *Evans*.

Claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 9-12, and 15-25 are rejected as unpatentable over *Evans* in view of *Spillane* (US 4,881,383). *Evans* is applied as in the rejection of Claims 1 et al., the Examiner again asserting that a weft insertion fabric is known in the art to be a "warp knit". The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's assumption regarding weft insertion fabrics for the foregoing reasons, and likewise traverses the rejection based on *Evans* in view of *Spillane*.

Further with regard to the rejection as applied to independent Claim 18, the Applicant concedes that *Spillane* teaches stitches (II, III) that are similar to those according to the invention. However, *Spillane* exclusively teaches to use these stitches in a three-bar combination, not in a two-yarn system as required by the tape-shaped carrier of Claim 18. One of ordinary skill would understand that the absence of one yarn may change the characteristics of a fabric in a very substantial manner. Thus, the proposed

combination of *Evans* and *Spillane* in no case leads to a fabric with a two-yarn system, because *Evans* as well as *Spillane* are each teaching three-bar systems. For these further reasons, the Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of Claims 18 et al. over *Evans* in view of *Spillane*.

The Examiner urges, on page 5 of the Office action, that "it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art... to incorporate the satin stitch with the chain stitch... to create a bandage having an aesthetically pleasing appearance...". Doing so, even as a hypothetical combination, would not produce an adhesive tape according to Claim 18, wherein the pressure sensitive adhesive coating is applied on the side with the optical lustrous appearance, because the visible side (of the Applicant's claimed tape) is not the side of the "esthetically pleasing appearance" as the Examiner asserts.

Claim 4 is rejected as unpatentable over *Evans* in view of *Spillane* as applied above, further in view of *Murphy* (US 5,762,623). *Murphy* is cited as disclosing an elastic bandage having a weft insertion fabric that is hand tearable. However, Claim 4 depends from Claim 18 and is, therefore, patentable over *Evans* in view of *Spillane* for the reasons discussed above. One of ordinary skill would not have seen in *Evans* and *Spillane* how to provide a tape as in Claim 4, and *Murphy* does not provide those missing teachings.

Lastly, Claim 7 is rejected as unpatentable *Evans* in view of *Spillane*, further in view of the newly-cited article entitled "Solvent-Free Radiation-Curable...". Claim 7 depends from Claim 18 and is patentable over the applied art for the reasons discussed above with respect to that parent claim, irrespective of the Solvent-Free article.

The foregoing is submitted as a complete response to the Office action identified above. The Applicant submits that all claims present in this application define patentable subject matter over the applied art and solicits a notice to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: June 23, 2006

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Word	Meaning
Wall (fibre)	The solid portion of the cotton fibre, divided into two parts: (i) primary wall: a thin skin on the surface of the fibre; (ii) secondary wall: the main part of the solid part of the fibre composed of layers of cellulose.
Warp (lace machines)	Parallel threads wound in sheet form on to a warp beam to provide the main structural threads.
Warp	1. Threads lengthways in a fabric as woven. 2. A number of threads in long lengths and approximately parallel, in various forms intended for weaving, knitting, doubling, sizing, dyeing, or lace-making. note. To arrange threads in long lengths parallel to one another preparatory to further processing. note.. In addition to beaming the following methods of warping are practised: ball warping, cross-ball warping, and chain warping. The primary stage of these methods of warping is the withdrawal of ends from a warping creel and their assembly in rope form, a form that may conveniently be used for wet processing. For convenience of handling, this rope may be (i) wound into a ball (ball warping), (ii) machine-wound on to a wooden roller into a cross-ball cheese (cross-ball or cheese warping), or (iii) shortened into a link chain (chain winping). A number of these ropes may be assembled into a complete warp on a beam in a dressing frame, or may be split addressed and incorporated in warps made by other methods. (See also section warping.)
Warp drawing	A process for the preparation of warp beams or section beams from a creel of packages of
Warp beam back frame (narrow fabrics)	A frame behind a narrow fabric weaving machine, which holds the warps and their tensioning devices.
Warp dressing	The operation of assembling on a beam yarns from a ball warp, beam warp, or chain warp immediately prior to weaving (see dressing (warp preparation)).
Warp finings (lace,)	A filling-in structure in Leavers lace obtained by two gait throws of warp yarn in opposite directions on alternate motions. note: An alternative Leavers-lace construction used only one warp, and the filling was obtained by two gait throws of the warp threads in opposite directions on alternate motions. This is no longer made.
Warp hairline	An effect obtained by either colour and weave or printing, producing fine hair-like lines either lengthways (warp hairline) or widthways (weft hairline) in a fabric.
Warp knitting	A method of making a fabric by normal knitting means in which the loops made from each warp thread are formed substantially along the length of the fabric. It is characterized by the fact that each warp thread is fed more or less in line with the direction in which the fabric is produced.



One of you will prove a shrunk panel, and, like
green timber, warp, warp. --Shak.

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another,
to keep it from casting, or warping. --Moxon.

2. to turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper
course; to deviate; to swerve.

There is our commission, From which we would not
have you warp. --Shak.

3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave,
like a flock of birds or insects.

A pitchy cloud Of locusts, warping on the eastern
wind. --Milton.

4. To cast the young prematurely; to slink; -- said of
cattle, sheep, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

5. (Weaving) To wind yarn off bobbins for forming the warp of
a web; to wind a warp on a warp beam.

4. \Warp\, n. [AS. wearp; akin to Icel. varp a casting,
throwing, Sw. varp the draught of a net, Dan. varp a towline,
OHG. warf warp, G. werft. See {Warp}, v.]

1. (Weaving) The threads which are extended lengthwise in the
loom, and crossed by the woof.

2. (Naut.) A rope used in hauling or moving a vessel, usually
with one end attached to an anchor, a post, or other fixed
object; a towing line; a warping hawser.

3. (Agric.) A slimy substance deposited on land by tides,
etc., by which a rich alluvial soil is formed. --Lyell.

4. A premature casting of young; -- said of cattle, sheep,
etc. [Prov. Eng.]

5. Four; esp., four herrings; a cast. See {Cast}, n., 17.
[Prov. Eng.] --Wright.

6. [From {Warp}, v.] The state of being warped or twisted;
as, the warp of a board.

{Warp beam}, the roller on which the warp is wound in a loom.

{Warp fabric}, fabric produced by warp knitting.

{Warp frame}, or {Warp-net frame}, a machine for making warp
lace having a number of needles and employing a thread for
each needle.

→ {Warp knitting}, a kind of knitting in which a number of
threads are interchained each with one or more contiguous
threads on either side; -- also called {warp weaving}.

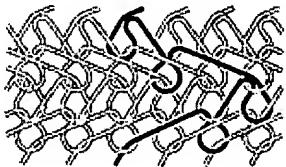
{Warp lace}, or {Warp net}, lace having a warp crossed by
weft threads.

● Warp Knits

Structuring Process

Produced by a system of interlooping created lengthwise and simultaneously across the fabric by a series of parallel yarns.

Yarns are carried to the knitting needles by a series of guide bars, each bar forms a pattern along the length and across a limited width of the fabric





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Weft Insertion



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Weft Insertion	<p>1. Any one of the various methods shuttle rapier water jet etc. for making a pick during weaving. 2. A marriage of warp knitting and weaving brought about by inserting a length of yarn across the width of the knitting elements and fastening the weft yarn between the needle loop and the underlap. (Also see METAP WEAVE-KNIT PROCESS.)</p>

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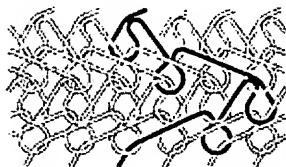
Warp knitting A method of making a fabric by normal knitting means in which the loops made from each warp thread are formed substantially along the length of the fabric. It is characterized by the fact that each warp thread is fed more or less in line with the direction in which the fabric is produced.

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Hyperdictionary

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Weft Insertion

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